

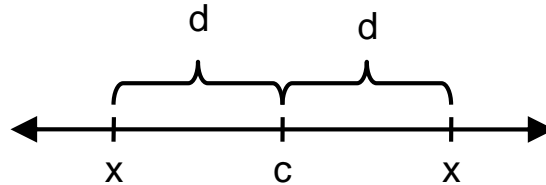
Math -2: Lesson 1-5 VOCABULARY

Absolute Value of a number: The distance the number is from zero on the number line. $|3| = 3$ $|-3| = 3$

Solution to an Absolute Value equation (or inequality): The values that can be substituted into the variable that “make the statement true”. $|x| = 3 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$

$|x| = -5$ Has no solution because distances are never negative.

General form Absolute Value equation: $|x - c| = d$ Means: “The numbers (‘x’) that are exactly “d” units away from the center number “c” on the number line.

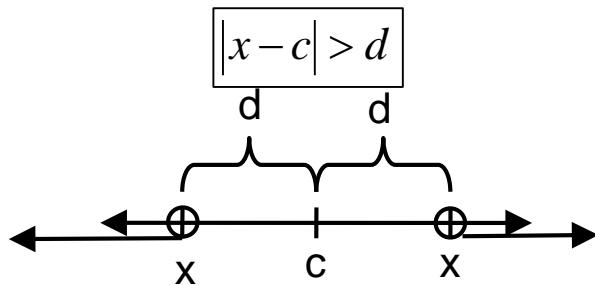


$$|x - 3| = 2$$

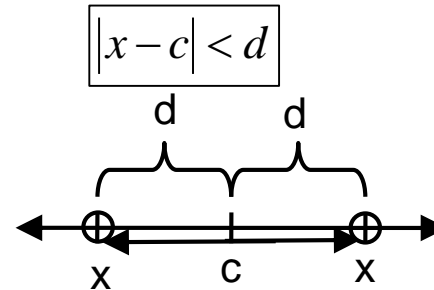
$$x = 3 \pm 2$$

$$x = 1, 5$$

General Absolute Value Inequality: “What numbers are greater than (or less than) units away from the center number “c” on the number line?”



$$x < (c - d) \text{ OR } x > (c + d)$$



$$(c - d) < x < (c + d)$$